

THE TIMES.



—For President—
General Zachary Taylor.

"Between my government and a foreign nation,
I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT
IS ALWAYS RIGHT!"—Gen. Taylor.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1847.

ELECTION.—An Election for Circuit and County Clerks takes place on Monday.—Messrs. Bynum and Herndon are the only candidates—both being the present incumbents.

A county Surveyor is also to be elected. John P. Sebree, Esq., we believe, is the only candidate.

UNIVERSITY.—The examination of the students of the University will commence on Monday, the 2d August, and continue two days.

Thomas Ansell, Esq., of Fulton, will address the Literary societies on Wednesday. The annual Commencement will be held on Thursday.

A general invitation is extended, which we hope will be generally accepted.—Persons who have never visited Columbia, or seen the University Buildings, and all who feel an interest in its prosperity, would do well to attend.

On Thursday, the 15th, a public Dinner was given the Volunteers at Liberty. The "Tribune" says 8,000 people were in attendance. The reception speech was made by H. L. Rott, Esq., and the response by Col. DONIPHAN. Speeches were also made by Gen. ATCHISON and Colonel BIRCH.

THE OLYMPIC ARENA AND U. S. CIRCUS. This splendid company, consisting of one hundred and fifty men and horses, will be exhibited in this place on next Friday. It is universally acknowledged superior to any Circus in the United States. They have with them the GREAT SCOTCH GIANT and GIANTESS, Mr. and Mrs. RANDALL, the sight of whom alone is well worth the price of admission, to say nothing of that beautiful female equestrian, Miss LAURA BUCKLEY. See advertisement in another column.

A Chinese Junk has lately arrived at New York, direct from China, and the novelty of her build and decorations is attracting the attention of the curious. She is manned by 40 Chinese and 40 Europeans. The object in bringing her to this country was speculation and her enterprising owner will no doubt reap a rich harvest.

RAIL ROAD.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the General Assembly incorporating the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rail Road Company, assembled at Bloomington Macon county, on the 9th instant.

Nine of the Gentlemen named in the act were present, and the Board was organized by the election of John Graves, Esq., of Livingston county, Chairman, and A. Shortridge of Bloomington, Secretary.

The shares were fixed at \$100 dollars each—the company to be considered as organized when 1000 shares were taken—that is when stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars is subscribed.—Books are to be opened at various places on the route, and such other places as shall be deemed necessary.

COL. BENTON.

The Boon's Lick Times says: "Col. Benton thinks the St. Louis harbor should be improved by the national government. See his letter to the Chicago Convention."

Again and again, we have read Col. B's letter to the Chicago Convention; and cannot find where the writer expresses any such thing.

Our neighbor will certainly have to get himself a new pair of glasses; his old ones are decidedly tricky. "Again and again" has he read "Col. B's letter to the Chicago Convention, and cannot find where the writer expresses" himself as follows:—

"St. Louis is a seaport, as well as an inland city, and is a port of delivery by law, and has collected \$50,000 of duties on foreign imports during the current year; and with a liberal custom law would become a great entrepot for foreign as well as of domestic commerce. With the attributes and characteristics of a seaport, she is entitled to the benefits of one, as fully and as clearly as New York or New Orleans."

Those old glasses made the editor of the Democrat, a few weeks before Col. Benton's letter appeared, state, that to say the General Government had a right to improve the harbor of St. Louis, was ridiculous!

We are anxious to see how he will write himself out of this ridiculous position.

FOREIGN NEWS.—News by the Hibernia, as late as the 4th, from Liverpool, shows a further decline in flour wheat and corn.—There was a small advance in cotton.

VOLUNTEER DINNER.

The Volunteer Dinner came off on Friday of last week, and was every way worthy of the occasion which called it forth. Those who enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of home, family and friends, while their sons, brothers, and in some cases fathers, were enduring the privations and hardships incident to a soldier's life, resolved, on their return to their families and friends, to tender them an entertainment worthy of their heroic deeds, and right well did they carry out that laudable resolve.

Early on the morning of the day, a salute of thirteen guns was fired, from one of the pieces of cannon taken at the battle of Sacramento.

A large number of people had come in the evening before—and soon after breakfast, every avenue leading to town was thronged with persons. At 9 o'clock, the hour of forming the procession, the square was densely crowded.

At the signal from the cannon, the procession was formed, and marched to the grove east of town. The procession presented a grand and imposing sight. Headed by the Marshalls and Music, next the Volunteers, then the Schools of the place, followed by citizens on foot, in carriages and on horse-back, altogether formed one of the largest processions ever witnessed in the place. The Schools presented a most beautiful appearance, indeed, as they marched along, with banners and flags, gaily decorated and emblazoned with sentimental and patriotic mottoes and devices.

Arrived at the stand, and the necessary preliminaries over, the exercises of the day were opened by a fervent and eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace, from Rev. THOS. JOHNSON.

Wm. A. Hall, Esq., welcomed the Volunteers, in a neat and appropriate Address, which was responded to on their behalf, by Gen. JOHN W. PRICE.

WESTON F. BIRCH, Esq., then delivered an Address, on the subject of the War—its origin, and probable results; in which the public and official course of Col. Benton, on the Texas and slavery questions, was discussed, and denounced as unfaithful to the interests of this and other slave States.

Dinner was then served. The preparations for the dinner were ample and served up in a style which reflected great credit on Mr. Jos. PULLIAM, acting host. There were four large tables, formed in a square; in the centre of the square, a table was arranged in the shape of a cross, for the volunteers. The tables accommodated some six hundred persons, at a time. They were decorated with flowers, banners and flags, which, together with the substantialities and luxuries under which they groined, formed not only a pleasing prospect to those who have an eye for the beautiful, but caused exclamations of delight and impatience on the part of those who inherit the munching propensity which was the overthrow of our great ancestors in the Garden of Eden.

The number present was generally estimated at Five Thousand! and the bare time of serving dinner, to this vast concourse, so completely occupied the remainder of the day, after the regular speeches, as to prevent further proceedings at the stand. As the crowd finished eating, they dispersed as suited their pleasure. Every thing passed off well. The excellent performance of the Glasgow brass band enlivened the proceedings—the ladies had on their Sunday trappings and faces, and looked so entirely charming, as to draw from their retreat many old bachelors, who had long been in a state of torpor—the gallants, generally, were on the *qui vive*—many of the volunteers were scanning, with a soldier's eye, the fair fortresses, preparatory to making an attack, while others, it was plain to see, had stormed the redoubts, and were joyously basking in the smiles of captured affection—the cannon seemed restive in captivity, and kept up a most unearthly complaining—fiddling and dancing here—chattering and laughing there—all made up a joyous scene!

The decorations of the tables and stands, were very tasty, and reflect credit on our fair town-women, who so cheerfully undertook the task, and so handsomely completed it. If admiration be any reward—and we believe they are all fond of that commodity—they were certainly well paid for their trouble. If we were not afraid of being deemed flatterers at home, and injuring our standing abroad, we would just remark, *en passant*, that it takes the ladies of this old fashioned, out-of-the-way place, to do up things in an unsurpassable manner—but for the above named very important reasons, we must reluctantly let it pass.

In the evening there was a very pleasant dancing party at Criglar's Hotel.

Elections for members of Congress take place next week in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. We do not know the state of affairs there, but if the Whigs of those states have done their duty, and do it on Monday, we shall have some good news.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE GALVESTON.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.
From the N. Orleans Commercial Times, of the 15th. Council of War held at Puebla.—Decision of Gen. Scott for an Onward Movement.—Resolution to await at Rio Frio the answer of the Mexican government to Mr. Buchanan's Letter.—Reported demand by Gen. Scott for fresh instructions.—Departure of Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, Bearer of Despatches, for Washington.—Fourth of July, &c. &c.

The steamer Galveston, Capt. HAVILAND, arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz the 8th, via Tampico the 10th, and Brazos the 11th inst. We received by her communications from our able correspondent, Indicator, and files of the Vera Cruz papers, *Sun of Anahuac* and *Arco Iris*, up to the date of departure.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.—It appears that nothing has transpired in the city of Mexico, since the receipt by the government of Mr. Buchanan's letter, which would lead to the belief that it would be speedily acted on. The *Republicano*, in an article published on the 23rd inst., which breathes a spirit of uncompromising war, says that the administration ought to receive the American Commissioner, Mr. Trist, if he is to be received at all, and not the Congress, whose province is to ratify or reject, and not to discuss in the first instance, all treaties between the Republic and foreign nations. It further observes that it is impossible for the legislative bodies now to reason, for every day tends to diminish their number, from the fault of deputies, who have given the scandalous example of shamefully abandoning the positions with which their constituents had honored them. The *Republicano's* voice is clearly for war, persuaded, as it declares, that its prosecution alone can save the country. He urges the government not to relax for an instant the vigor of their measures for continuing hostilities, "taking advantage of the difficult position in which the American troops, by their own errors, have brought themselves, and making them pay dearly for the ephemeral triumphs with which capricious fortune has favored them." The government and Congress are exhorted not to make peace, unless they preserve in the act, the honor, the good name, and the interests of the nation.

The *Sun of Anahuac* looks on this display of ultra patriotism as particularly significant, since the *Republicano* is the organ of the Moderados, or friends of Herrera. It indicates that between Santa Anna and Moderos a coalition has taken place, the object of which is to continue the war for sinister purposes.

Council of War.—The *Republicano* of the 28th ult. states that on the night of the 24th, a council of war was held at Puebla, to discuss the question whether the army should advance on the capital or not. A General, whose name was not given, was of opinion that it would be imprudent to attack the capital with less than 20,000 men. We further remarked, that even supposing that every event of the war would be favorable to them, it was evident that we could not enter the city without resistance, and that in the successive attacks which would be made on it, we should lose one-half, or more than that number, of our force. The result would be that the army, reduced to some 4,000, could not hold possession of such a populous city.

Gen. Worth differed from these views. He said emphatically, that the invader who delays—who lingers on his way, is lost; that a retrograde movement would produce the most disastrous consequences. He added, with soldierly pride, (rhodomantade, the insolent Mexicans called it,) that six or eight thousand Americans were enough to vanquish 20,000 Mexicans, and consequently their triumph was indubitable. There was, then, nothing to prevent an onward movement. General Scott, and the rest of the officers at the council, approved of these ideas, and it was forthwith resolved to take up the line of march for the capital on the 28th. However, not to risk any thing in the way of resolution, in reference to the communication just made to the Mexican government by the President of the United States, the Commander-in-chief declared his intention to halt for a few days at Rio Frio, to give time to the former to return an answer, making their election for Peace or War.

It was stated that the American force comprised about 8,500 men, 30 pieces of cannon, and one mortar.

The *Republicano*, after giving the above intelligence, adds: "We believe that the enemy has seriously compromised his situation; and even in the event, which is certainly very difficult, of his gaining victory on victory, his successes themselves will be the cause of his ruin."

We have learned from an authentic source, that the above details of the proceedings of the Council of War, held at Puebla on the 24th ult., are almost literally correct. What a commentary they present, on the fidelity with which the Mexican government are served by their spies! How strange that a Mexican should have access to such a correct source of information!

Bearer of Despatches.—On the evening of the 5th inst. the U. S. brig *Washington*, Commodore Lee, set sail from Anton Lizardo, for the States, having on board Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers, with despatches for the government at Washington, from Gen. Scott. In reference to this item of intelligence, the *Sun of Anahuac* says, if we may be permitted to hazard a conjecture, Gen. Scott will suspend active operations against the city of Mexico until he has received fresh instructions from his government.

Tobasco.—The United States steamer *Vixen*, Captain Smith, arrived at Anton Lizardo on the night of the 4th from Tobasco. She brought intelligence of a little skirmish between the Americans and Mexicans near Tobasco, in which the Americans triumphed as usual.

Padre Jarauta.—Again—Intelligence reached Vera Cruz on the 7th, that Captain J. Mayo, United States Navy, and Governor of Alvarado, had ascended the Alvarado river some fifty or 60 miles above the city with 150 men, in pursuit of the guerrilla captain, Padre Jarauta. It was reported that he was the intention of the Mexicans to retake Alvarado.

SPIRIT OF THE MEXICAN PRESS.—It is quite certain that the public voice, taking the press for its legitimate organ, is still for war. The *Razonador* seems to be the most furious and vindictive of all the journals published in the capital. On the 22d ult. it gives an article, headed War, in which it paints the condition of the people of the capital, and the hopes of the nation, in the most striking colors. We give the concluding paragraph, an apostrophe to Santa Anna:

"General Santa Anna! The future lowers on you, dark and tempestuous; if you do not divert from its course the bolt which threatens the destruction of our beloved country, rallying forth, as in former times, to war, and leading to victory the brave men who are now

waiting your orders in Mexico. Lay aside, for a few days, all consciousness of mental and bodily fatigue; abandon, for a moment, the debates of the cabinet, which you may still confide to men of skill and integrity, and hasten to meet the insolent foe; to return covered with the laurels of victory. You will then be truly great. But if you neither conduct the war with vigor, nor procure an honorable peace, you will forfeit every title to glory, descend to the tomb covered with obloquy and shame, and be execrated by a thousand thousand generations!" There's grandiloquence!

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—In the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 26th June, appeared an important diplomatic correspondence. The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretaries of Congress, referring to that body a communication from Mr. Buchanan, which announces Mr. Trist's appointment. We learn that this letter was communicated to Santa Anna, by or through the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for peace between the two nations.

Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Jalapa, Havana, or other point, before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised, and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a condition absolutely inadmissible—neither demanded by national honor nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render war interminable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents.

He shows how futile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

He then cites the cause of our late war with Great Britain, to show that we never considered for a moment, that our national honor required us to insist upon the withdrawal of British troops before consenting to treat for peace. We sent commissioners to Ghent, when portions of our territory were in the possession of British troops; and it was notorious, that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilities were carried on upon both sides with unwonted vigor—the most memorable actions of the war taking place after the negotiations had been concluded. Such a preliminary condition to negotiations cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchanan knows of none.

He then exposes the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President in his desire to avoid the war, had sent a Minister to negotiate a peace. Even after the war was commenced by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen. Taylor, the President had reiterated propositions with a view to opening negotiations which should put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her; and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities, Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico continues to refuse to listen to the overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the reestablishment of peace.

The President will not, therefore, make further overtures for the opening of negotiations until he has reason to believe that such will be accepted by the Mexican Government. Nevertheless, such is his desire for peace, that he is resolved that the evils of the war shall not be prolonged one day later than the Mexican Government makes it absolutely necessary. Accordingly, to carry his determination into effect, he had sent in the quality of commissioner, to the headquarters of the army in Mexico, Mr. N. P. Trist, First Clerk in the State Department, with full powers to conclude a definite treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. Mr. Trist is recommended as possessing the full confidence of the President, and worthy of that of the Mexican Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Buchanan forbears from commenting upon the closing passage of the last letter from the Mexican Minister, lest it should give to his present not a less conciliatory character than he desires for it. He recurs with pleasure to another passage in the same letter wherein is expressed the pain with which the Mexican Government has seen altered the cordial friendship which it had cultivated with this Republic, the continued advancement of which it had always admired, and whose institutions had served as a model of its own. Such sentiments, continues Mr. Buchanan, the President deeply feels; his strongest desires are that the United Mexican States under such institutions as prevail with us, may protect and secure the liberty of their citizens, and maintain an elevated position among the nations of the earth.

Such is an outline of Mr. Buchanan's letter of April 15th. We have not translated it, as the original will no doubt at once be made public.—There is no indication in it of the basis upon which Mr. Trist is authorized to conclude a treaty.

This letter the Mexican Minister acknowledged on the 22d of April, saying that the President had instructed him to reply that the whole subject matter of it had been expressly reserved for the sovereign Congress of the nation for its own control, and that the letter would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

COL. BENTON VETOED.

A communication from the Mayor, in relation to the joint resolutions instructing the Harbor Committee to wait upon the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, &c., was received and read, as follows:

To the City Council:
GENTLEMEN: I decline to approve "joint resolutions directing the Harbor Committee to wait on the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, on business connected with the harbor," this day presented to me for my approval. The stress therein laid, and the extreme confidence therein expressed to be reposed "on the powerful weight of his influence and talents," for the attainment of our just rights, is at war with the spirit and republican simplicity of our institutions; is giving an undue importance to the acts or power of a public servant, who is bound to do his duty as such, and who wields an influence not his own, but that of his constituents, and over which, if honest, he has no discretion in its exercise, but must obey the dictates of his conscience.

BRYAN MULLANPHY, Mayor.

The Town of Independence is said to be improving very rapidly.

MISSOURI STATESMAN.

This thorough-going Whig paper has recently been enlarged. Col. SWITZLER is full of energy, and deserves a liberal support at the hands of the Whigs of Boone. The "Statesman" is now as large as the "Times," and published at the same price. We make the following extracts from the last "Statesman," as not wholly inapplicable to this section.

Newspapers—and especially Whig newspapers—cannot be permanently established and regularly issued without a large number of subscribers. To suppose, expect or desire that they will continue to exist, and do unceasing battle in the cause of the country, chiefly or solely at the individual cost of the Editor, is a species of philosophy which, we are proud to say, has comparatively few disciples in this immediate region. Nevertheless there are some who, practically, attest their adherence to this faith—an unscriptural faith, because it is faith without works. Although, therefore, we have no particular cause, as a general remark, to chide our political friends for *illiberality* in this respect, we esteem it quite appropriate, now that we have enlarged our paper and reduced its price, to preach repentance to some of them here and many of them elsewhere; and, if possible, to bring them all to a saving knowledge of the truth that now's the accepted time, now's the day to take the STATESMAN.

No man who wants a weekly newspaper, bringing to him at regular periods news of the greatest interest; no man who wishes to discharge the duties of a good citizen, and in order to that end desires (as he certainly needs) correct knowledge of the current events of the day; no Whig who loves his principles and is deeply solicitous for the independence and efficiency of those instrumentalities essential to their defence and establishment, can now excuse himself for refusing us "aid and comfort" because of the high price or the smallness of our paper, for not only is our paper among the largest of its kind in the west, but it is likewise among the cheapest!

GEN. TAYLOR.—We commend the following, from the *Richmond Whig*, to the attention of those who doubt whether General TAYLOR could be trusted by the Whigs, as their candidate for the Presidency:

A letter from an officer of the Virginia regiment, published in the *Charlestown Free Press*, and supposed to be written by Lieut. Lawrence B. Washington—after giving a personal description of old Rough and Ready, says: "As his name has been, and will continue before the nation, in connection with the Presidency, I suppose you would like to know positively his positions as regards the two political parties of the country—for, although it has been often asserted that he is a firm Whig, the assertion has been as often denied. He is, nevertheless, a firm AND TRUE Whig; and, although he is too independent in his nature and habits to be called a party man, yet he is none the less a Whig. He is a thorough Protectionist, an opponent of the Sub-Treasury, and is in favor of the distribution policy of the Whigs. Of all this there is no doubt here; and yet the whole army, Whigs, Democrats, and all, will return home and advocate with enthusiasm, his claims for the Presidency. Among his soldiers, who have seen his kindness exhibited, whenever an opportunity may have presented itself—his unaffected simplicity of manners—his politeness to all, the humblest in the ranks, as well as to him of the gaudy and glittering uniform—among such there will be no difference of opinion, and their enthusiasm will be imparted to others at home, until he will be carried to the Presidential chair by acclamation. You may think differently, but time will verify my predictions; and when I look at old Rough and Ready, I always say to myself, 'there is the President of the United States that is to be.' As to his capacity for that high office, he is regarded by good judges as possessing a very strong mind, and we know that he wields as ready a pen as he does a sword, and one that is not quite so rough."

OREGON BATTALION.—The following companies compose the Oregon Battalion. They rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth.

St. Louis County.—"Sublette Rangers."—A. W. Sublette, Captain; Thomas Mara, First Lieutenant; R. J. Watson, Second Lieutenant; William Mara, Second 2d Lieutenant.

St. CHARLES COUNTY COMPANY.—David McCausland, Captain; Antoine Lafave, First Lieutenant; Immanuel S. Jones, Second Lieutenant; Samuel Matichett, Second 2d Lieutenant.

HOLT COUNTY.—"Nebraska Rangers."—James Craig, Captain; B. M. Warmcastle, First Lieutenant; John W. Kelly, Second Lieutenant; Simon B. Fugett, Second 2d Lieutenant.

ANDREW COUNTY COMPANY.—William H. Rodgers, Captain; Frederick Impey, First Lieutenant; Samuel J. Lingenfelter, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Dakin, Second 2d Lieutenant.

BUCHANAN COUNTY COMPANY.—Officers not yet commissioned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Recent arrivals at New York and Boston, bring authentic accounts from California, although not as late as have been received otherwise.

Gen. Kearney, by direction of the President, is civil and military commander, of the land operations. Commodore Shubrick, of the naval.

The seat of Government is temporarily located at Monterey, to which place Col. Fremont and his command had been ordered by Gen. Kearney. We see no mention made of Stockton.

Gen. Kearney had taken measures to form a Legislative body. One of the Districts, we notice, made choice of Lilburn W. Boggs, as representative.

Col. Stevenson, and his New York regiment had arrived. The Col. was quite surprised to find the country in the peaceful possession of the Americans, and one Governor too many already on the ground!

The Indians in the northern part of the territory, were threatening an outbreak. With this exception, all was quiet. The Mexicans are reported as being well pleased with the change of Government.

JOSEPH C. NEALE, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Gazette, author of "Charcoal Sketches," died in that city on the 18th inst., after a few hours illness.

For the Boon's Lick Times.

OUR PATROL.

Messrs. BENSON & GREEN:—We think we can serve the public in no better way at the present juncture, than by calling the attention of our citizens, through the medium of your paper, to a subject practical in its character, and intimately connected with the domestic happiness and social interests of the community. We mean our Patrol.

The importance of this department of our government, consequent upon the Institution of Slavery, we fear is not duly considered by many members of our community.

Slavery, wherever it exists, must be decided and radical in its nature, or it will continue but to the discomfort, annoyance, and even danger of the social compact. The experience of the past—of those persons most accustomed to the management of negroes, both West and South, fully proves that Slavery can occupy no half way grounds. The negro must be made to feel and know that he is a Slave to all intents and purposes, and in every way subject to the will of his master, or he will prove a burden to his owner, and a pest to society.

No auxiliary is greater toward maintaining order among the Slave population, and keeping it under proper discipline, than that afforded by an active, efficient, and well regulated Patrol. The worth of such a body of men, therefore, cannot be appreciated by every one having any thing to do with negroes. It is our opinion, from some investigation of the subject, that there is not a sufficient degree of particularity exercised by the County Court, in the selection of suitable individuals to constitute our township Patrols. It is just, however, for us to remark that we are acquainted with some very efficient men belonging to the Patrol, whilst the greater number are totally unfit for any connection with it. Many are appointed who are too young or not sufficiently acquainted with the habits of negroes to catch at their "gatherings" and bring them to submission. A number are chosen who are wanting in determination and energy, and many more whose kindness and sympathies, far over balance a correct perception of duty, and public good. Such individuals are useful in their proper spheres, but it is very evident that they should have no connection with the Patrol. Men of sufficient age—active, energetic, conversant with negroes, and negro character—possessing prudence, tact and firmness, are the only proper individuals to constitute Patrols. We trust a share of public attention will be drawn to this subject.

A CITIZEN.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

The *Western Examiner*, of Wednesday last, contains a letter written by PETER QUIVY, of Jackson county, who went out last year with a company of emigrants to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of March last, at Lower Puebla. We find a condensed account of it in the *Republican* of this morning, which we copy:

The writer arrived at the first settlement in California on the 14th of October, after a very long and tiresome journey. Very soon after their arrival in California, hearing of the revolution, and that the American colors were raised, these emigrants enlisted as volunteers in a regiment formed under Col. Fremont, with the promise of twenty-five dollars per month—sergeants thirty-five. He speaks very favorably of the country over which he has passed, and says: that if he were now back in Missouri with his family, and with his present knowledge of the country, he would not hesitate to move there.

The charms of the country must be very great to counterbalance the difficulties which the emigrants encounter in getting there, and of which he gives some account in this letter. He went out with Moran and Boon, who changed their minds on the route, and went to Oregon. Gov. Boggs reached California, about the same time Mr. Quivvy did, after much difficulty, having lost his cattle.

A party of emigrants, who went out, or started, with Col. Russell, suffered almost incredible hardships in the mountains last winter, having been prevented from crossing them by snow. This company was composed of 23 wagons, and left Indian Creek on the 13th day of May, 1846.—About a month previous to the date of the letter, five women and two men arrived at Capt. Johnson's, the first house of the California settlements, *entirely naked*, and their feet frost-bitten. They stated, that their company had arrived at Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and found the snow so deep that they could not travel.

Fearing starvation, 16 of the strongest [eleven males and five females] agreed to start for the settlements on foot. After wandering about a number of days, bewildered, their provisions gave out. Long hunger made it necessary to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed, to make food for the rest, but at this time the weaker began to die, which rendered the taking of life unnecessary. As they died the company went into camp and made meat of the dead bodies of their companions. Nine of the men died and seven were eaten. One of the men was carried to Johnson's on the back of an Indian.

From this statement, it would seem that the women endured the hardships better than the men, as none of them died. The company left behind numbered sixty souls, ten of them men, the others women and children. They were in camp about 100 miles from Johnson's.

Revolted as it may seem, it is stated that one of the women was obliged to eat part of the dead body of her father and brother, and another, saw her husband's heart cooked! It ought to be a very fine country to justify an exposure to such sufferings and horrors.

Benjamin Hudspeeth had been appointed Captain of a company in the California Battalion, with a salary of \$120 per month.

This writer says that Gen. Kearney was then Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Upper and Lower California.